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ward the sea, the second leads eastward toward the Sawiya Beda, the Marabout of Sidi Raffa, and so on to Cyrene, which it enters from the southeast. The distance from Messa to the fountain of Cyrene is about fifteen miles, and for the greater part of the way the road is clearly marked either by tombs and buildings at the sides or by the presence of the actual road bed. There can be no doubt that this was a main highway from Cyrene to the west, and that Messa was an important offshoot of Cyrene. The character of the remains indicates that Messa was a Greek city, and inhabited at least as early as the fourth century B. C."

Messa was visited in 1909 by representatives of the Jewish Territorial Organization, but the published report makes no reference to the nature of the remains. The outline map and the photographs obtained by Mr. Norton, as well as the description already quoted, indicate the importance of the site; and it is to be hoped that the Archaeological Institute may procure the right to excavate it in connection with the work at Cyrene itself.

Berlin, October 3.

ARTHUR FAIRBANKS.

It is distinctly worth while at times for us to see classical things through the eyes of those who are not professional students of the Classics. In The Columbia Spectator for October 12 last there is a very interesting report of an interview with Professor C. J. Keyser, of the Department of Mathematics at Columbia, who spent his leave of absence last year in travel in Europe, particularly in Italy and Greece. Part of the interview follows:

To me the most interesting places I visited were Florence, Rome and Athens; of these three Athens was by far the most stimulating. At Athens antiquity seems so near that the visitor feels like saying: "The other day Socrates said so and so", instead of referring to that great philosopher as having lived in the very remote past.

The Acropolis is the most fascinating thing in Athens, and the most wonderful thing there is the Parthenon. As one views this wonderful masterpiece of architecture, he can understand the truth of the saying that the culture of the old world culminated in Greece, that of Greece in Athens, and that of Athens in the Parthenon.

I met a man from Chicago, at the hotel at which I was stopping in Athens, who wished to know why I considered Athens one of the greatest places on earth. He admitted that the ancient Greeks had accomplished much, but expressed the belief that their achievements had been greatly overestimated, and even went so far as to say that he thought they were far behind the times. In reply I said: "You live in Chicago and I live in New York. Bring these two cities together, add Boston, Philadelphia, and as many more cities as you like. How many strictly immortal men are there in the whole vast crowd? By immortal I mean those men who still live in literature because of the greatness of their ideas and the perfection of the form in which those ideas were expressed."

My friend from Chicago was of the opinion that there were possibly not more than "several". I then reminded him that in the time of Pericles there were in the population of Athens, no very large city, about a score of strictly immortal men. The Chicagoan, who, by the way, was a publisher, was surprised at this and had no more to say against the "out of date" Athenians.

EXCAVATIONS IN CYPRUS

An interesting piece of recent archaeological news is the announcement that the site of Old Paphos in Cyprus with, probably, the earliest sanctuary of Paphian Aphrodite has been discovered by Dr. K. Koritzky and Dr. M. Ohnefalsch Richter at a place now called Rantidi. In a letter to the London Times of July 27, Dr. Ohnefalsch Richter describes a visit to the spot, to which the attention of the two archaeologists had been called by the discovery of a number of stones inscribed in the Cypriote syllabary. Though they had no time for careful exploration, the discoverers report numerous traces of walls and of large inscribed blocks, enough to show that the site was an important one. Some of the inscriptions from Rantidi which have since been published by Professor Meister, of Leipzig, are dedications to various divinities, and show that even if this was not the early shrine of Paphian Aphrodite, it was the site of an important center of worship. It is reported that organized excavation is to be undertaken by Dr. Zahn in behalf of The Berlin Academy.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

GEORGE H. CHASE.

CICERO DE IMPERIO CN. POMPEI 22

None of the editions of this oration notes the fact that the story to which Cicero alludes in the clause, *ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur*, etc., is not the common version of the legend. At any rate it is not contained in the best known account of the Argonautic expedition, the poem of Apollonius Rhodius. Cicero evidently has in mind the lines of a Roman tragedy which he quotes in the De Nat. Deorum 3.67 (from Accius?, Mayor ad loc.; Pacuvius?, Seeliger, Roscher's Lex. Myth. 2.2488; Ennius?, Schoemann ad loc.).

In Apollonius, the brother in question, Absyrtus, is a full grown man, who leads the pursuit of the Greeks, is invited to an interview by Medea, and treacherously slain by Jason. The story that Cicero uses goes back to Pherecydes (Schol. Apoll., ed. Keil, 4.223, 228). Sophocles in the Colchides seems to have known still another variant.

NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

MAX RADIN.

THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB

Readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY are reminded of the notice already given that the first luncheon of The New York Latin Club will be held on Saturday, November 19, at noon, at The Gregorian, in Thirty-Fifth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Herald Square, New York City. The address will be delivered by Dr. Herbert Weir Smyth, Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard University. For information concerning this and the later luncheons of the year apply to Dr. William F. Tibbetts, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn.